IN THE SPECIFICATION

A marked up version of the following amended Abstract of the disclosure and replacement paragraphs of the specification is attached hereto as Exhibit A. Matter that has been added to the Abstract is indicated by underlining.

Please amend the specification as follows:

On page 149 of the specification, please replace the Abstract of the disclosure with the following Abstract:

ABSTRACT

The present invention encompasses methods preventing respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) infection in a human, comprising administering to said human a prophylactically effective amount of one or more antibodies or fragments thereof that immunospecifically bind to one or more RSV antigens, particularly palivizumab, wherein a certain serum titer of said antibodies or antibody fragments is achieved in said human subject. The present invention also encompasses methods for treating or ameliorating symptoms associated with a RSV infection in a human, comprising administering to said human a therapeutically effective amount of one or more antibodies or fragments thereof that immunospecifically bind to one or more RSV antigens, wherein a certain serum titer of said antibodies or antibody fragments is achieved in said human subject.

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On page 4, line 25 of the specification, please replace the paragraph beginning "A humanized antibody" with the following paragraph:

A humanized antibody directed to an epitope in the A antigenic site of the F protein of RSV, SYNAGIS® (*i.e.*, palivizumab), is approved for intramuscular administration to pediatric patients for prevention of serious lower respiratory tract disease caused by RSV at recommended monthly doses of 15 mg/kg of body weight throughout the RSV season (November through April in the northern hemisphere). SYNAGIS® is a composite of human (95%) and murine (5%) antibody sequences. See, Johnson et al., 1997, J. Infect. Diseases 176:1215-1224 and U.S. Patent No. 5,824,307, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. The human heavy chain sequence was derived from the constant domains of human IgG_1 and the variable framework regions of the VH genes or Cor (Press et al., 1970, Biochem. J. 117:641-660) and Cess (Takashi et al., 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81:194-198). The human light chain sequence was derived from the constant domain of

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